

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/071,474

Applicant(s)

HELMBRECHT ET AL.

Examiner

Belix M. Ortiz

Art Unit

2175

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER



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John S. Beulick
Armstrong Teasdale LLP
Suite 2600
One Metropolitan Sq.
St. Louis, MO 63102

EXAMINER

ORTIZ, BELIX M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made
in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-10, 13-17, and 25-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as
being anticipated by Lee et al. (U.S publication 2003/0074354).

As to claim 1, Lee et al. teaches a method for managing
information on a web site for a business entity using a server system coupled to
a centralized database and at least one client system (see abstract and page 1,
paragraphs 7 and 9), the method comprising:

storing information in the centralized database (see abstract and
page 1, paragraph 7); and

changing the centralized database such that duplicative
information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity
web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the
information (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 5, paragraph 57).

As to claim 2, Lee et al. teaches a method further comprising receiving information at the server system from the client system prior to storing the information in the centralized database (see abstract and page 1, paragraph 7).

As to claim 3, Lee et al. teaches wherein receiving information comprises receiving business information that includes at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity (see figure 6-14 and page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 4, Lee et al. teaches wherein receiving information comprises receiving information input through the client system for the business entity (see abstract and page 1, paragraphs 6 and 7).

As to claim 5, Lee et al. teaches wherein receiving information comprises utilizing a word processing computer program to enter information into the server system through the client system (see page 3, paragraph 36).

As to claim 6, Lee et al. teaches a method further comprising tracking the information stored in the centralized database (see page 3, paragraph 36).

As to claim 7, Lee et al. teaches wherein tracking information comprises compiling a report that includes information relating to at least one of a product and service offered by the business entity including at least one of a type of financing, a use of proceeds, a type of industry, a location, a customer type, a contact person, and a product term (see page 9, claim 45).

As to claim 8, Lee et al. teaches wherein tracking information comprises compiling a report that includes information relating to the business entity including at least one of source information, use of proceeds, industry location, customer type, contacts, document links, types of financing, products, and business units (see page 9, claim 45).

As to claim 9, Lee et al. teaches wherein tracking information comprises compiling a report that includes information relating to a contact person within each business group in the business entity including at least one of address and telephone number, biographies, and location (see figure 9, characters 496 and 506).

As to claim 10, Lee et al. teaches wherein tracking information comprises compiling a report that includes information relating to at least one of a business entity's expertise, worldwide presence, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served (see figure 7, character 430).

As to claim 13, Lee et al. teaches a method further comprising providing information stored in the centralized database in response to an inquiry (see page 7, claims 19 and 26).

As to claim 14, Lee et al. teaches wherein providing information comprises:

displaying designated business groups within the business entity on the client system for a user (see page 2, paragraphs 16 and 19 and page 3, paragraph 36); and

receiving an inquiry from the client system regarding at least one of the business groups (see page 7, claims 22 and 23).

As to claim 15, Lee et al. teaches wherein providing information comprises:

displaying information on the client system regarding at least one of a product and service offered by the business entity, information relating to

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the business entity, information relating to a contact person within each business group in the business entity, and information relating to at least one of a business entity's expertise, worldwide presence, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served (see figure 7, character 430; figure 9, characters 496 and 506; page 1, paragraph 6; and page 9, claim 45); and

receiving an inquiry from the client system regarding at least one of product and service offered by the business entity, information relating to the business entity, information relating to a contact person within each business group in the business entity, and information relating to at least one of a business entity's expertise, worldwide presence, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served (see figure 7, character 430; figure 9, characters 496 and 506; page 1, paragraph 6; page 8, claim 29; and page 9, claim 45).

As to claim 16, Lee et al. teaches wherein providing information comprises:

accessing the centralized database (see page 7, claim 26);

searching the database regarding the specific inquiry (see page 7, claim 26);

retrieving information from the database (see page 7, claim 26);

and

transmitting the retrieved information to the client system for display by the client system (see page 7, claim 26).

As to claim 17, Lee et al. teaches a method further comprising connecting the client system and the server system via a network that includes one of a wide area network, a local area network, an intranet and the Internet (see page 1, paragraphs 8 and 9 and page 2, paragraph 30).

As to claim 25, Lee et al. teaches a network based system for managing business information on a web site for a business entity (see page 1, paragraph 3; page 2, paragraph 30; and page 8, claim 29), the system comprising:

a client system comprising a browser (see page 2, paragraph 30);

a centralized database for storing information (see abstract and page 1, paragraph 7);

a server system configured to be coupled to the client system and the database (see page 1, paragraph 7 and 9), the server system further configured to:

store business information in the centralized database (see abstract and page 1, paragraph 7); and

change the centralized database such that duplicative business

information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display business information (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 5, paragraph 57).

As to claim 26, Lee et al. teaches wherein the client system further comprises at least one of:

a displaying component for displaying at least one of a pull-down list, a data field, a check box, and hypertext link options relating to the business information (see figure 6 and 15; page 2, paragraph 16; page 4, paragraph 45; and page 7, claim 5);

a sending component to send an inquiry to the server system so that the server system can process and download requested information to the client system (see page 3, paragraph 36);

a tracking component for tracking business information (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 9, claim 45);

an accessing component for accessing the centralized database and causing requested information to be displayed on the client system (see page 3, paragraph 36 and 37);

displaying component for displaying business information for at least one business group included in the business entity (see page 3, paragraph 36);

a receiving component for receiving business information including at least one of adding new business information, updating existing business information, and deleting existing business information (see figure 11, characters 594, 596, 598, and 600);

a validating component for confirming the accuracy of the business information entered through the client system (see page 1, paragraph 7);

a collection component for collecting business information from users into the centralized database (see page 3, paragraph 36); and

~~a processing component for changing the centralized database~~
when new, business information is received such that duplicative business information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display business information (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 5, paragraph 57).

As to claim 27, Lee et al. teaches wherein the server system further comprises a receiving component for receiving an inquiry to provide information from one of a plurality of users (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 9, claim 46).

As to claim 28, Lee et al. teaches wherein the sever system further comprises a tracking component that accomplishes at least one of (see page 9, claim 45):

compiling a report that includes information relating to at least one of a product and service offered by the business entity including at least one of a type of financing, a use of proceeds, a type of industry, a location, a customer type, a contact person, and a product term (see page 9, claim 45);

compiling a report that includes information relating to the business entity including at least one of source information, use of proceeds, industry, location, customer type, contacts, document links, types of financing, products, and business units (see page 9, claim 45);

compiling a report that includes information relating to a contact person within each business group in the business entity including at (east one of address and telephone number, biographies, and location (see figure 9, characters 496 and 506); and

compiling a report that includes information relating to at least one of the business entity's expertise, worldwide presence, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served (see figure 7, character 430).

As to claim 29, Lee et al. teaches wherein the server system further comprises a receiving component that receives business information

from the client system regarding at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity (see figures 6-14 and page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 30, Lee et al. teaches wherein the server system further comprises at least one of a receiving component that receives business information directly through the client system, and a receiving component that receives business information in a pre-determined format established for inputting business information (see page 3, paragraph 37 and page 7, claim 4).

As to claim 31, Lee et al. teaches A network based system for managing, storing, and disseminating business information on a web site for a business entity (see page 1, paragraph 9), the system comprising:

a client system comprising an external browser, an internal browser, and a content management tool (see page 1, paragraph 4; figure 6, character 294; and figure9);

a centralized database for storing information connected to the content management tool (see page 1, paragraph 9);

a server system comprising a staging site in communication with

an administrative site, the server system configured such that the staging site and the administrative site communicate with the client system through the internal browser, and the administrative site communicates with the database (see page 1, paragraph 9; page 4, paragraph 54; and page 8, claim 34), the server system further configured to:

receive business information from the client system, the business information comprising at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, net links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity (see figure 6-14 and page 1, paragraph 6);

store business information in the centralized database (see abstract and page 1, paragraph 7); and

change the centralized database by accessing the content management tool such that duplicative business information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display business information (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 5, paragraph 57).

As to claim 32, Lee et al. teaches wherein the content management tool comprises a data entry tool for adding, updating, and deleting business information stored in the database such that at least one of dynamic

and repurposed business information is changed on each respective web page within the business entity web site (see figure 11, characters 594, 596, 598, and 600 and page 5, paragraph 61).

As to claim 33, Lee et al. teaches wherein the content management tool comprises a data entry tool for managing business information within the server system, the content management tool is stored on the client system and configured to communicate with the database (see page 1, paragraph 4 and 9).

As to claim 34, Lee et al. teaches wherein the content management tool is further configured to restrict communication with the Internet (see page 1, paragraph 5 and page 3, paragraph 43).

As to claim 35, Lee et al. teaches a database for storing information used on a web site for a business entity (see page 1, paragraph 9), the database comprising:

a receiving component for receiving information including at least one of adding new information, updating existing information, and deleting existing information (see figure 11, characters 594, 596, 598, and 600);

a storing component for storing information in the database (see page 3, paragraph 36);

a linking component for linking duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 5, paragraph 57); and

a changing component for changing linked information when new information is received such that linked information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information (see page 3, paragraphs 36 and 37).

As to claim 36, Lee et al. teaches wherein the receiving component receives business information from the client system comprising at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity (see figure 6-14 and page 1, paragraph 6).

As to claim 37, Lee et al. teaches wherein the receiving component receives business information inputted through a word processing computer program on the client system (see page 3, paragraph 36).

As to claim 38, Lee et al. teaches wherein the database further comprises a validating component for confirming the accuracy of the business information entered through the client system (see page 1, paragraph 7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 11-12, 18-24, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al. (U.S. publication 2003/0074354) in view of Kozam et al. (U.S. patent 6,496,827).

As to claim 11, Lee et al. teaches wherein changing the centralized database comprises:

receiving new information at the server system by accessing a single web page through the client system including at least one of newly added information, updated existing information, and deleted existing information (see figure 11, characters 594, 596, 598, and 600).

Lee et al. does not teach comparing the new information to the existing information stored in the centralized database; and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information.

Kozam et al. teaches a method and apparatus for the centralized collection and validation of geographically distributes clinical study data with verification of input data to the distributed system (see abstract), in which he teaches comparing the new information to the existing information stored in the centralized database (see column 3, lines 24-29); and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information (see column 3, lines 40-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al., to include comparing the new information to the existing information stored in the centralized database; and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al. by the teaching of Kozam et al., because comparing the new information to the existing information stored in the centralized database; and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information, would enable the method to change the data, because "in particular, the invention provides for a method of gathering data that provides interactivity and uses an existing wide area network in the collection of data, while providing high quality data collection with immediate validation of data. Accordingly, the invention is particularly applicable to any enterprise wherein it is useful to collect and maintain data for subsequent study or analysis. It is extremely useful for institutions or businesses wishing to amass data for prospective studies, such as clinical trials for pharmaceuticals", (see Kozam et al., column 1, lines 15-24).

"The present invention solves the problems noted above by providing a data gathering, validation/verification and transmission system that may be easily, and at minimal cost, made available to substantially all practitioners in a field regardless of geographic location Moreover, the system

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is designed to be utilized by even non-computer-literate individuals in the general population", (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 3-9).

As to claim 12, Lee et al. teaches wherein changing the centralized database comprises:

receiving new information at the server system on a single occasion through a single client system including at least one of newly added information, updated existing information, and deleted existing information (see figure 11, characters 594, 596, 598, and 600).

Lee et al. does not teach validating the new information received through the client system;

comparing the new information to the existing information stored on the centralized database; and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information.

Kozam et al. teaches a method and apparatus for the centralized collection and validation of geographically distributes clinical study data with verification of input data to the distributed system (see abstract), in which he

teaches validating the new information received through the client system (see column 3, lines 19-43);

comparing the new information to the existing information stored on the centralized database (see column 3, lines 24-29); and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information (see column 3, lines 40-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al., to include validating the new information received through the client system;

comparing the new information to the existing information stored on the centralized database; and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al. by the teaching of Kozam et al., because validating the new information received through the

client system;

comparing the new information to the existing information stored on the centralized database; and

changing the existing information stored in the centralized database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information, would enable the method to change the data, because “in particular, the invention provides for a method of gathering data that provides interactivity and uses an existing wide area network in the collection of data, while providing high quality data collection with immediate validation of data. Accordingly, the invention is particularly applicable to any enterprise wherein it is useful to collect and maintain data for subsequent study or analysis. It is extremely useful for institutions or businesses wishing to amass data for prospective studies, such as clinical trials for pharmaceuticals”, (see Kozam et al., column 1, lines 15-24).

“The present invention solves the problems noted above by providing a data gathering, validation/verification and transmission system that may be easily, and at minimal cost, made available to substantially all practitioners in a field regardless of geographic location Moreover, the system is designed to be utilized by even non-computer-literate individuals in the general population”, (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 3-9).

As to claim 18, Lee et al. teaches a method for managing business information on a web site for a business entity using a server system coupled to a centralized database and at least one client system (see abstract and page 1, paragraphs 7 and 9), the method comprising:

receiving business information through the client system, the business information including at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, net links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity (see figure 6-14, page 1, paragraph 6).

Lee et al. does not teach validating the business information;
storing the validated business information in the centralized database; and

changing the centralized database such that duplicative business information displayed on each respective web page within the business entity web site is updated with the validated business information.

Kozam et al. teaches a method and apparatus for the centralized collection and validation of geographically distributes clinical study data with verification of input data to the distributed system (see abstract), in which he teaches validating the business information (see abstract and column 1, lines 15-19);

storing the validated business information in the centralized database (see column 3, lines 19-43); and

changing the centralized database such that duplicative business information displayed on each respective web page within the business entity web site is updated with the validated business information (see column 3, lines 40-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al., to include validating the business information;

storing the validated business information in the centralized database; and

changing the centralized database such that duplicative business information displayed on each respective web page within the business entity web site is updated with the validated business information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al. by the teaching of Kozam et al., because validating the business information;

storing the validated business information in the centralized database; and

changing the centralized database such that duplicative business information displayed on each respective web page within the business entity

web site is updated with the validated business information, would enable the method to change the data, because "in particular, the invention provides for a method of gathering data that provides interactivity and uses an existing wide area network in the collection of data, while providing high quality data collection with immediate validation of data. Accordingly, the invention is particularly applicable to any enterprise wherein it is useful to collect and maintain data for subsequent study or analysis. It is extremely useful for institutions or businesses wishing to amass data for prospective studies, such as clinical trials for pharmaceuticals", (see Kozam et al., column 1, lines 15-24).

"The present invention solves the problems noted above by providing a data gathering, validation/verification and transmission system that may be easily, and at minimal cost, made available to substantially all practitioners in a field regardless of geographic location Moreover, the system is designed to be utilized by even non-computer-literate individuals in the general population", (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 3-9).

As to claim 19, Lee et al. as modified teaches wherein receiving business information comprises utilizing a word processing computer program to format the business information entered into the server system through the client system (see Lee et al., page 3, paragraph 36).

As to claim 20, Lee et al. as modified teaches wherein validating business information comprises confirming that the business information entered into the server system through the client system has been accurately entered (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 19-43).

As to claim 21, Lee et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising tracking business information stored in the centralized database (see Lee et al., page 3, paragraph 36).

As to claim 22, Lee et al. as modified teaches wherein tracking business information comprises:

compiling a report that includes information relating to at least one of a product and service offered by the business entity including at least one of a type of financing, a use of proceeds, a type of industry, a location, a customer type, a contact person, and a product term (see Lee et al., page 9, claim 45);

compiling a report that includes information relating to the business entity including at least one of source information, use of proceeds, industry, location, customer type, contacts, document links, types of financing, products, and business units (see Lee et al., page 9, claim 45);

compiling a report that includes information relating to a contact person within each business group in the business entity including at least one

of address and telephone number, biographies, and location (see Lee et al., figure 9, character 496 and 506); and

compiling a report that includes information relating to at least one of the business entity's expertise, worldwide presence, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served (see Lee et al., figure 7, character 430).

As to claim 23, Lee et al. as modified teaches wherein changing the centralized database comprises:

receiving new business information at the server system by accessing a single web page through the client system including at least one of newly added business information, updated existing business information, and deleted existing business information (see Lee et al., figure 11, characters 594, 596, 598, and 600);

validating the new business information (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 19-43);

comparing the new business information to the existing business information stored in the centralized database (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 24-29); and

changing the existing business information stored in the centralized database with the new business information such that duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is

changed on each respective web page configured to display the information
(see column 3, lines 40-43).

As to claim 24, Lee et al. as modified teaches wherein changing
the centralized database comprises:

receiving new business information at the server system entered
on a single occasion through a single web page on a single client system;
validating the new business information (see Lee et al., page 1, paragraph 8
and page 3, paragraph 36); and

changing the existing business information stored in the
centralized database with the new business information such that at least one
of dynamic and repurposed information displayed on more than one web page
within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page
configured to display the information (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 40-43).

As to claim 39, Lee et al. teaches wherein the database is
configured to:

receive new information at the server system entered through the
client system (see page 6, claim 1).

Lee et al. does not teach validate the new information; and
change the existing information stored in the database with the
new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information

displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information.

Kozam et al. teaches a method and apparatus for the centralized collection and validation of geographically distributes clinical study data with verification of input data to the distributed system (see abstract), in which he teaches validate the new information (see column 3, lines 19-43); and

change the existing information stored in the database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information (see column 3, lines 40-43 and).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al., to include validate the new information; and

change the existing information stored in the database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al. by the teaching of Kozam et al., because validate the new information; and

change the existing information stored in the database with the new information such that at least one of dynamic and re-purposed information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the information, would enable the method to change the data, because “in particular, the invention provides for a method of gathering data that provides interactivity and uses an existing wide area network in the collection of data, while providing high quality data collection with immediate validation of data. Accordingly, the invention is particularly applicable to any enterprise wherein it is useful to collect and maintain data for subsequent study or analysis. It is extremely useful for institutions or businesses wishing to amass data for prospective studies, such as clinical trials for pharmaceuticals”, (see Kozam et al., column 1, lines 15-24).

“The present invention solves the problems noted above by providing a data gathering, validation/verification and transmission system that may be easily, and at minimal cost, made available to substantially all practitioners in a field regardless of geographic location Moreover, the system is designed to be utilized by even non-computer-literate individuals in the general population”, (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 3-9).

5. Claims 40-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al. (U.S. publication 2003/0074354) in view of Kozam et al.

(U.S. patent 6,496,827) as applied to claims 11-12, 18-24, and 39 above,
and further in view of Mukund (U.S. publication 2003/0069983).

As to claim 40, Lee et al. teaches a computer program embodied on a computer readable medium for managing business information on a web site for a business entity, the program comprising a code segment that receives business information and then (see page 1, paragraph 8; page 2, paragraph 30; and page 4, paragraph 44):

provides users with access to the business information (see page 1, paragraph 7);

compiles a report that includes at least one of information relating to products and services offered by the business entity, information relating to the business entity, information relating to a contact person within each business group in the business entity, and information relating to at least one of the business entity's expertise, worldwide presence, recommended Internet links, frequently asked questions, and industries served (see figure 7, character 430; figure 9, character 496 and 506; page 1, paragraph 6; and page 9, claim 45);

stores the business information in the centralized database (see abstract and page 1, paragraph 7); and

changes the centralized database such that duplicative business

information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site is changed on each respective web page configured to display the validated business information (see page 3, paragraph 36 and page 5, paragraph 57).

Lee et al. does not teach validates business information received through the client system.

Kozam et al. teaches a method and apparatus for the centralized collection and validation of geographically distributes clinical study data with verification of input data to the distributed system (see abstract), in which he teaches validates business information received through the client system (see abstract; column 1, lines 15-19; and column 3, lines 19-43).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al., to include validates business information received through the client system.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al. by the teaching of Kozam et al., because validates business information received through the client system, would enable the method to change the data, because "in particular, the invention provides for a method of gathering data that provides interactivity and uses an existing wide area network in the collection of data, while providing high quality data collection with immediate

validation of data. Accordingly, the invention is particularly applicable to any enterprise wherein it is useful to collect and maintain data for subsequent study or analysis. It is extremely useful for institutions or businesses wishing to amass data for prospective studies, such as clinical trials for pharmaceuticals", (see Kozam et al., column 1, lines 15-24).

"The present invention solves the problems noted above by providing a data gathering, validation/verification and transmission system that may be easily, and at minimal cost, made available to substantially all practitioners in a field regardless of geographic location Moreover, the system is designed to be utilized by even non-computer-literate individuals in the general population", (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 3-9).

Lee et al. as modified still does not teach maintaing a database by adding, deleting and updating the business information; and

receives business information through the client system, the business information including at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, net links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity.

Mukund teaches web based methods and systems for managing compliance assurance information (see abstract) in which he teaches

maintaining a database by adding, deleting and updating the business information (see page 2, paragraph 10); and

receives business information through the client system, the business information including at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, net links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity (see page 11, claim 35)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al., as modified, to include maintaining a database by adding, deleting and updating the business information;

receives business information through the client system, the business information including at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, net links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Lee et al. as modified, by the teaching of Mukund, because maintaining a database by adding, deleting and updating the business information;

receives business information through the client system, the

business information including at least one of products and services, news, earnings releases, press releases, newsletters, papers, presentations, articles, perspectives, success stories, contact information, expertise, locations, net links, frequently asked questions, and industries served by the business entity, would enable a computer program to “Likewise, other facilities within the business entity might also have to perform and report identical, similar, or different CA tasks. In addition, if a facility is found to be in non-compliance, the facility might be required to take certain action to become compliant and might have to submit documentation showing its compliance. For business entities having numerous employees located in multiple divisions worldwide, managing CA information, which might include scheduling the CA tasks to be performed at each facility, reminding an assigned contact person at each facility of the upcoming CA tasks to be performed, confirming that the required CA tasks have been performed in a timely manner at each facility, properly documenting the CA tasks performed at each facility, and confirming that each facility within the business entity is in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and/or internal business standards and policies, is a major challenge. Failure to properly schedule, perform, and report the CA tasks, including audits, can result in delayed system operations, extended or additional maintenance, increased costs, and, in some cases, civil and/or criminal penalties”, (see Mukund, page 1, paragraph 3).

“In another aspect, a method for managing, storing, and disseminating compliance assurance (CA) information using a web-based system is provided. The system employs a server system coupled to a centralized interactive database, at least one managerial user system, and at least one client system. The CA information includes at least one of site information, a CA calendar, a CA audit tracking system, a CA audit tool, and CA contacts information. The method includes the steps of receiving CA information from a client system, storing CA information into a centralized database, cross-referencing CA information, updating the centralized database periodically to maintain CA information, providing CA information in response to an inquiry, notifying users electronically of CA tasks and CA deadlines, and providing an electronic report of the CA audit tracking system and the CA calendar to the managerial user system”, (see Mukund, page 1, paragraph 5).

As claim 41, Lee et al. as modified teaches a computer program further comprising a code segment that changes each web page within the business entity web site after the business information is entered through a single web page on the client system (see Lee et al., figure 11, character 608 and figure 18, character 930, 934, and 954).

As claim 42, Lee et al. as modified teaches a computer program further comprising a code segment that changes at least one of dynamic and

re-purposed information within the business entity web site after the business information is entered into the server system through the client system (see Lee et al., figure 11, character 608; figure 18, character 930, 934, and 954; and page 1, paragraph 7).

As claim 43, Lee et al. as modified teaches a computer program further comprising:

a code segment that accesses the database (see Mukund, page 11, claim 36);

a code segment that searches the database in response to an inquiry (see Mukund, page 11, claim 36);

a code segment that retrieves information from the database (see Mukund, page 11, claim 36);

a code segment that causes retrieved information to be displayed on a client system (see Mukund, page 11, claim 36);

a code segment that receives business information at the server system through the client system (see Lee et al., page 3, paragraph 36);

a code segment that validates the business information entered into the server system (see Kozam et al., column 1, lines 15-19 and column 3, lines 19-43); and

a code segment that updates duplicative information displayed on more than one web page within the business entity web site with validated

business information (see Kozam et al., column 3, lines 40-43 and see also Lee et al., page 7, claim 15).

As claim 44, Lee et al. as modified teaches a computer program further comprising a code segment that monitors the security of the system by restricting access to authorized individuals (see Mukund, page 11, claim 37).

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 703-305-7605. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 703-305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

bmo

June 17, 2004.


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER